

In the Claims:

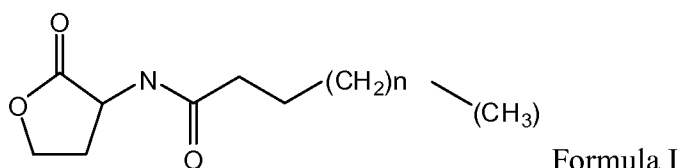
The current status of all claims is listed below and supersedes all previous lists of claims.

Please cancel claims 1, 2, 6-10, 17-20, 24-29, and 32 without prejudice to their presentation in another application, amend claim 11, and add new claims 34-41 as follows:

1-10. (canceled).

11. (currently amended) A method of screening a naïve human phage display library for an anti-bacterial monoclonal antibody comprising:

conjugating a homoserine lactone molecule of general Formula I:



where n = 0 to 12;

to a first carrier molecule to generate an enriched library, and screening said enriched library against the homoserine lactone molecule conjugated to a second, different carrier molecule ; ~~and using the conjugate so formed~~ to identify a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to the free soluble form of the homoserine lactone or a C₁-C₁₀ saturated or unsaturated carboxylic acid derivative thereof from the ~~population of monoclonal antibodies~~ enriched library in the presence of conjugated derivatives thereof.

12. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 11, in which the carrier molecule is a protein.

13-32. (canceled).

33. (previously presented) A single chain antibody (scAb) from *E. coli* clones G3H5, G3B12, G3G2 or G3H3 deposited as NCIMB-41167, NCIMB-41168, NCIMB-41169 and NCIMB-41170 respectively.
34. (new) A monoclonal antibody identified according to the method of claim 11.
35. (new) A method for the treatment of a bacterial infection in a subject comprising administering to said subject a monoclonal antibody identified according to the method of claim 11.
36. (new) A method according to claim 35, in which the monoclonal antibody is a single chain antibody (scAb).
37. (new) A method according to claim 35, in which the monoclonal antibody is an antibody fragment.
38. (new) A method according to claim 37, in which the antibody fragment is a single chain variable fragment (scFv).
39. (new) A method according to claim 37, in which the antibody fragment is a single domain fragment.
40. (new) A method according to claim 35, in which immunosuppression caused by said bacterial infection is treated by said administering.
41. (new) A method for the treatment of a bacterial infection in a subject comprising administering to said subject a single chain antibody of claim 33.